

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this airworthiness directive, if any, may be obtained from the ECO.

Special Flight Permits

(i) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the airplane to a location where the requirements of this AD can be done.

Documents That Have Been Incorporated By Reference

(j) The inspection must be done in accordance with Rolls-Royce plc. (RR) service bulletin RB.211-72-D344, Revision 4, dated March 15, 2002. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Rolls-Royce plc P.O. Box 31, Derby DE24 6BJ, UK; Telephone 44 (0) 1332 242424; fax 44 (0) 1332 249936. Copies may be inspected, by appointment, at the FAA, New England Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, suite 700, Washington, DC.

Note 3: The subject of this AD is addressed in CAA airworthiness directive 001-02-2001, dated February 2, 2000.

Effective Date

(k) This amendment becomes effective on June 21, 2002.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on May 27, 2002.

Mark C. Fulmer,

Acting Manager, Engine and Propeller Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 02-13885 Filed 6-5-02; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1260

RIN 2700-AC53

NASA Grant and Cooperative Agreement Handbook—Limitations on Incremental Funding and Deobligations on Grants, and Elimination of Delegation of Closeout of Grants and Cooperative Agreements to Office of Naval Research (ONR); Correction

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: NASA published a final rule document in the *Federal Register* of Tuesday, May 7, 2002 (FR DOC. 02-11167) to revise the threshold for incrementally funding grants and to

establish dollar thresholds for incremental funding and funding deobligation actions under grants. This document corrects the RIN number, which was incorrect in that rule.

DATES: Effective on May 7, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rita Svarcas, NASA Headquarters, Code HC, Washington, DC, (202) 358-0464, e-mail: rsvarcas@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the rule document published on page 30544 in the *Federal Register* of Tuesday, May 7, 2002, The RIN number is corrected to read "RIN 2700-AC53."

Scott Thompson,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement.

[FR Doc. 02-14160 Filed 6-5-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Parts 732, 734, 738, 740, 742, 748, 770, 772, and 774

[Docket No. 020502105-2105-01]

RIN 0694-AC61

Revisions and Clarifications to Encryption Controls in the Export Administration Regulations—Implementation of Changes in Category 5, Part 2 ("Information Security"), of the Wassenaar Arrangement List of Dual-Use Goods and Other Technologies

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to reflect changes made to the Wassenaar Arrangement List of dual-use items, and to update and clarify other provisions of the EAR pertaining to encryption export controls. Consistent with the Wassenaar changes, Note No. 3 ("Cryptography Note") to Category 5—part II (Information Security) of the Commerce Control List (CCL) is amended to allow mass market treatment for all encryption products, including products with symmetric algorithms employing key lengths greater than 64-bits, that previously were not eligible for mass market treatment. As a result, for the first time, mass market encryption commodities and software with symmetric key lengths exceeding 64 bits may be exported and reexported to most destinations without a license under Export Control Classification Numbers

(ECCNs) 5A992 and 5D992, following a 30-day review by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) (formerly the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA)). In addition, this rule, for the first time, allows equipment controlled under ECCN 5B002 to be exported and reexported under License Exception ENC. For all other information security items, including encryption source code that would be considered publicly available, this rule updates and clarifies existing notification, review, licensing and post-export reporting requirements. Restrictions on exports and reexports of encryption items to terrorist-supporting states (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria), their nationals and other sanctioned persons (individuals and entities) are not changed by this rule.

DATES: This rule is effective June 6, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Norman E. LaCroix, Office of Strategic Trade and Foreign Policy Controls, Bureau of Industry and Security, Telephone: (202) 482-4439.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 19, 2000, the United States updated its encryption export regulations to provide consistent treatment with regulations adopted by the European Union (EU) easing export and reexport restrictions among the 15 EU member states and Australia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland and Switzerland. Subsequent to the publication of this amendment to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), the member nations of the Wassenaar Arrangement agreed to remove key length restrictions on encryption hardware and software that is subject to the Cryptography Note (Note No. 3) to Category 5—part II (Information Security) of the Commerce Control List (CCL). This action effectively removed "mass market" encryption products from the list of dual-use items controlled by the Wassenaar Arrangement.

The U.S. encryption export control policy continues to rest on three principles: review of encryption products prior to sale, streamlined post-export reporting, and license review of certain exports of strong encryption to foreign government end-users. Consistent with these principles, this amendment updates the U.S. encryption export control policy in several areas.

For "mass market" encryption hardware and software products, this rule removes Encryption Item ("EI") and